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polypyrrigenes, *Rondeletia combsii*, *Catesbaea nana*, *Anaethropia northropiana*, *Tabebuia petrophila*, and *Chloris eleusinoides*, var. *vestita*, are new. In addition to the enumeration of the species, full notes on the abundance and character of the soil on which the plants occurred are given. Ecologically, the flora may be divided into seven regions: (1) the maritime, (2) the river bottoms, (3) inland swamps or "ciénegas," (4) upland woods, (5) the mountain regions, (6) the savannahs or wooded grass lands, and (7) a kind of arid, desert-like region. Each region has many typical plants. These regions, however, grade into each other; some plants occur in one or more regions. The orders Leguminosæ, Compositæ, Rubiaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Malvaceæ, and Gramineæ lead in point of numbers, and it is probable that the Gramineæ and Cyperaceæ are more numerous than given in the catalogue, and that the number could be considerably augmented by another season's collecting. It is to be hoped that Mr. Combs may again visit this region. The catalogue is, however, a representative one, since the collecting was done during both the dry and the wet season, the dry season, when Compositæ are most abundant, corresponding to our winter. The determinations were made by J. M. Greenman, of Cambridge, who is well qualified to speak on the Cuban flora, having previously studied the Northrop collection. The paper contains the vernacular Spanish names, and these are quite numerous because of the many uses that Cubans make of the native plants for medicinal purposes. Mr. Combs has further given a short account of Cuban medical plants in another paper.¹

L. H. PAMMEL.

Central American Botany. — Captain J. Donnell Smith, who for a number of years has been concentrating his energy on the Central American flora, publishes his twentieth installment of descriptions of new plants from Guatemala and other Central American republics in the *Botanical Gazette* for March. One new genus, *Prosthecidiscus*, of the Asclepiadaceæ, is characterized and well figured.

Epiphyllous Flowers. — The knowledge of this unusual type of inflorescence, summarized by C. de Candolle² and Gravis³ a few years since, is enriched by a study of *Chirita hamosa* conducted under the direction of Professor Warming, of the Copenhagen Uni-

¹ Some Cuban Medical Plants. *Pharmaceutical Review*, 15: 87-91, 109-112, 136, 1897.

² *Mém. Soc. de Phys. et d'Hist. Nat. de Genève*, 1890, suppl. vol.

³ *Comptes Rend. Soc. Roy. de Bot. de Belg.*, 1891.